NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1874.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

BURNING HOME.

WASHINGTON.

THE SALARY BILL. THE SENATE SUBSTITUTE PASSED BY THE HOUSE-NO DOUBT THAT IT WILL RECEIVE THE PRESI-DENT'S SIGNATURE—THE RECORD OF THE HOUSE ON THE QUESTION NOT CREDITARIE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 13.-The long agony over the salary question has at last come to an end. The House to-day concurred in the Senate's amendment. and the Repeal bill now wants only the President's signature to become a law. This it will unquestionably receive to-morrow, and the pay of Congressmen and of all officials, the President and Supreme Court Judges alone excepted, and of all clerks and employes, which was increased by the "Grab" law of last Winter, will then go back forthwith to the old rates. For this result the House deserves httle credit. The only thing that can be said in its favor to offset the deplorable record it has made upon the question is that, after its shabby trick to 'get a little more money from the Treasury than the old salary and allowances was foiled by the action of the Senate, and it had been lashed by public opinion for its behavior, it had the deceney to "back down" without making any ado, and acquiesce in the Senate's bill.

Mr. Hurlbut, the author of what was stigmatized as the "New Grab Bill," moved to take up the Senate amendment, and while protesting that his former proposition was just and fair, he virtually recanted by favoring the adoption of the amendment. Mr. Hale then took the floor, moved to conenr, and demanded the previous question, to cut off "a vast sea of debate and amendments." as he explained. There was a little flurry of opposition. Mossrs. Dawes and Butler both wanted to offer amendments. Mr. Hale stoutly insisted on the previous question, and the House ordered it by 126 yeas to 57 nays. Mr. Hays moved to adjourn, but got only 11 members to vote with him. Mr. Negley, referring to the restoration of the mileage abuse, said the title ought to be, "A Bill to Restore Incqualities of Salaries." The roll was called, and there were 226 Yeas to 25 Nays. Perhaps three or four of the members voting in the negative did so from opposition to the mileage system, but all the rest were original and consistent advocates of the "grab," who drew the back pay and defended their action. The following was the negative vote:

Athert,	Hymer,	Platt (Vs.).	Stewell,
Averitt,	Keiler,	Handall,	Total
Barry,	Kendoil,	Stanks,	H gandell,
Comer,	Lamicon,	Stan,	White
Goz,	Morey,	Standeford,	Whiteley,
Crossland,	Negicy,	Storns,	Williams
Mr. Butler	voted in the	affirmative, to	the surpr

of every one. His purpose was apparent afterward, when he moved to reconsider. It was a similar motion made by him that saved the original Salary bill from defeat last Winter. The game did not work to-day, however, the motion being instantly kid on the table, which "chinched" the passage of the bill.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL RECOMMENDS THE FORFEITURE OF THE ADDITIONAL SUBSIDY OF \$500,000-FAILURE OF THE COMPANY TO PULFILL THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACT-NO MEASURES YET TAKEN TO ENFORCE THE PRESCRIBED PENALTY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-The Postmaster-General has written a letter to the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, recommending legis lation to cover back into the Treasury the additional subsidy of \$500,000 granted the Pacific Mail Steamship Company two years ago, for carrying the mail from San Francisco to China and Japan. This additional subsidy was given on condition that the Company should put on a semi-monthly service in American-built iron steamers. The Company have thus far failed to carry out their part of the contract, and the Postmaster-General says that they are making no preparations to do so. They have, it is said, only two vessels building, and it will take a long time to complete these, and when completed they will not afford the Company the facilities necessary for performing the increased service. The Committee hold the contract to be forfeited by the failure of the Company to comply with the agreement, in which view they agree with the Postlast annual report.

The penalty prescribed in the contract for its viclation was \$1,000 a day for 30 days from Oct. 1, 1878. at which date the extra service was to have begun, and \$3,000 a day after the 30 days expired. The Postmaster-General has taken no measures to en-force the penalty, but treats the \$500,000 appropripriated as a sum forfeited by the intended recipients, which should be returned to the Treasury. He has already informed the Appropriation Comthere should be no further appropriations for the extra subsidy. It is alleged that the managers of the Pacific Mail Company were so engressed in speculating in the stock that they paid no attention to making the contract for the building of the new ships. Instead of the three ressels which were required to make semi-monthly tries, only two were contracted for, and the require ment that the service should begin on Oct. 1, was entirely disregarded. The two new vessels are not

THE EXPENSE OF THE MILITARY ESTAB-LISHMENT.

GEN. STIERMAN'S VIEWS ON THE POSSIBILITY CUTTING DOWN EXPENDITURES-THE REGULAR ARMY NOT TO BE REDUCED WITH SAFETY-A GREAT MANY FORTS, POSTS, AND ARSENALS THAT MIGHT BE ABANDONED-THE ENGINEER BAT-TALION EASILY DISPENSED WITH-AN INVASION BY FOREIGN TROOPS IMPOSSIBLE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE |

Washington, Jan. 13.-In a consultation which the House Military Committee has held during the past week with Gen. Sherman, on the possibility of cutting down the expenses of the military establishment, the General said that Congress could not, in his judgment, wisely reducee, either numbers or efficieney, the present ten regiments of cavalry, 5 regiments of artillery, and twenty-five regiments of infantry. This force is now occupying nearly 200 posts, the number of which is being daily reduced. On the caboard, he thinks the army occupies too many ittle, insignificant posts, called forts or bateries, which might as well be washed into the ea, and the quicker the better. There we also a great many arsenals which, in a mind, are worse than useless, and he had no bt that there are a great many posts in the Incan country to-day which next week or the week ter might be abandoned with profit, but which not now be abandoned by an order from Washwithout exposing life and property. He went ough the entire list of regiments in each branch the service, stating where each was stationed and

se of the present force could be spared. He then referred to the engineer battalion, com ed of five companies of engineers, numbering 320 a. Four of these companies are at Willett's Point. tw-York harbor, and one is at West Point. These ops are soldiers, when it is their interest to be diers, and they are not soldiers when it is their terest not to be. Gen. Sherman said he did not lew under whose command they are, and their iness is principally to learn pontooning and aking torpedoes. If any reduction of the army necessary, he thought it ought to begin with General thought that most of the stall

hat was its duty, and gave it as his opinion that

tments could be curtailed if pecessary. la regard to the forts for which appropriation re made last year, Gen. Sherman said that, some them, if he had to defend them, he would go out-

side to de it. Fort Preble is of little use. Fort Seammel is not much better. Fort Warren is au important point, because it covers the entrance to Beston harber. Forts Winthrop and Independence are substantially finished. The fort on Dutch Island, in Narragausett Bay, is of about as much use as if it were in the Florida Channel. The fort at Weffett's Point will be, in connection with Fort Schuyler, a very important work in the event of the Government succeeding in deepening the channel by Hell Gate to the extent of 30 feet. If that is done it will, in his judgment, reverse the foreign commerce of New-York, and bring it all through Long Island Sound, past Hell Gate to the East River, allowing such ships as the Great Eastern, and the largest ships of the world, to come through Long Island Sound. In that event, the heavy iron-clad fleets of England could come through the Sound, and we would have to have a fort at Willott's Point: but at present, and until that is done, he would not spend a cent on it. At Fort Hamilton no expense is needed. Fort Tompkins ought to be finished. Battery Hudson he knew nothing about. Fort Delaware, in the Delaware River, is a tower in the middle of the rives, and he should think it was substantially finished. On Fort McHenry and Fort Foote be would spend no more money. It would be a waste of money to spend it on Fort Washington. "God only knows," he said, "what we want a fort there for. No iron-clad ship can get up the Potomac River. We can hardly get vessels drawing 13 feet of water up the river." Fort Mon roe is finished. On Fort Moultrie no money should be spent. Fort Sumter should stand as a monument. No money should be spent on Fort Pulaski. A small

appropriation should be made for Fort Taylor at

Key West. No more money should be spent on Port

Jackson or St. Philip, and San Francisco harbor

Going over the estimates of appropriations for the

aght to be pretty well fortified by this time.

pext year, the General thought that the most of them could be dispensed with. In regard to the necessity of having the entire coast defended by fortifications, Gen. Sherman said the building of railroads, whereby 5,000, 10,000, or 15,000 men may be picked up and thrown from one point to another with great rapidity, and with absolute certainty, takes away from the country all fear of invasion by any nation on earth. We do not fear now the landing on our coast of the armies of any people. The only object of fortifications on the seabeard is, therefore, to protect some rich city like New-York or Boston, which is very tempting to an enemy like England, that might dash in, lay the city under contribution, and get out before we could wake up. We do not fear the disembarkation on our coast at Baltimore or at Pensacola, or in North Caro lina, of any enemy as we did in 1812. Nothing of that kind can now happen. There is no remote apprehension of it. Therefore he would cease this extraordinary expenditure of money at every little place where a schooner, or a brig, or an ordinary ship can run in, "and I would only guard (the most important harbors of refuge and those great cities which alone can tempt a foreign enemy to make an attack on our coast." The improvements in modern artillery have been negatived in a great measure by the greater draught of water that ships carrying large ordnance bave. The Chax nel Fleet of England cannot enter a single port of the United States, except possibly Newport, R. I. The vessels which carry these heavy guns cannot approach our coast within range. There is not one uch vessel that can come into New-York harbor.

ARCHITECT MULLETT'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

ECHLDINGS ERECTED REGARDLESS OF THE LIMIT AS TO COST-DOUBLE THE AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED EXPENDED ON THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON POST-OFFICES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The way in which Congress is constantly baffied by the Supervising Architect in its attempts to prescribe a limit to the cost of the public buildings, was explained by Messrs Dawes and Beck to-day. It appears to make no difference how strong prohibitions Congress may insert in the law, the Architect puts up a structure to suit his own ideas, no mater what the cost may be. The New-York Post-Office was cited as an example. law provided that it should not cost more than \$3,000,000, and that no money should be spent until stimates and contracts had been made within this figure. Mr. Mullett went on to erect a building that was an architectural monstrosity, on account of its insufficient hight. Then Congress had to authorize the addition of another story. This the architect held to remove all restrictions as to the cost, and he has already spent \$5,794,000 on the building. The Boston Post-Office, the cost of which was fixed by law at \$1,500,000, has absorbed \$2,708,000. A remedy for this abuse was proposed by Mr. Randall, in the shape of a penal statute, imposing a fine for exceeding the amount of anthorized expenditure. This was offered as an amendment to the Naval bill, on which the debate somewhat inap

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. PINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

propriately arose. There is talk of putting it on all

the Appropriation bills.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

The Banking and Currency Committee continue their against into thancial questions by consulting some of the most prominent and intelligent financial gentlemen in the country. About a dozen in New-York have bac it intimated to them that their views would be acceptable, and many have promised to respond. To-day Mr A. A. Low made a statement which will be given to the public in a few days. He was in faver of specie resumption, and thinks this object can be brought about, if the people only think so, by Jan. 1, 1875. His first step toward resumption would be to reduce the volume of the currency. He would provide for the payment of five or ten per cent of the customs dues in greenbacks. and these he would cancel as fast as received. He would put the \$80,000,000 or \$90,000,000 of gold now in the Treasary upon the market, which would reduce its price and make it mearer the value of greenbacks. inswered the direct question as to whether he was in favor of reducing the circulation to such an amount as to bring about specie payment. He answered firmly

THE EDUCATION BILL. The friends of the Education bill saved it from an overwheiming defeat to-day by moving to postpone its consideration until the fourth Tuesday in March next. They found, in the course of the debate, that in addition to the members who opposed the bill from principle there was a large class who were ready to vote again it on grounds of expediency, who favored the idea of giving Government aid to education, but who thought it no time to bring forward a project to divert from the Treasury the \$2,000,000 a year accruing from land sales when the country is threatened with a large deficiency These two elements of opposition combined would have made fully a two-thirds majority against the bill if test vote had been taken. The vote on Mr. Killinger's test vote had been taken. The vote on Mr. Killinger's motion to table the bill, which was lost by Yeas 100, Nays 125, was no test. The motion was made while Mr. Hoar's motion to postpone was pending, and a number of members voted "No" out of sympathy with Mr. Hoar and his Committee, believing that a postponement would as effectually kill the hill as to table if outright. It is not probable that it will again come to the surface this session.

THE CASE OF JUDGE DURELL. Mesers. Wilson and Eldringe of the House Judiciar;

committee, returned here to-night from their trip to New-Orieans, for the purpose of investigating the im-peachment case against United States Judge Durell, The gentlemen state that they were furnished with every facility, both on the part of the accesers and the short-hand notes, and that it cannot be written outfle several days. They believe that they have a photograph of the whole situation and will be able to present the case so distinctly that there will be no doubt about it. They refuse, however, to tell whether the testimeny is

sufficient to cause the Judge's impeachment. As soon s the testimony is ready it will be referred to the wh Committee and printed, when all the members will be able to form an opinion on the subject. No report will be made by the sub-Committee, unless it is desired by their associates. The accusers of Judge Durell were parmitted to have counsel present at the sittings of the Committee, and the Judge was granted the same privilege, and witnesses were summoned on the request of

THE PROPOSED PARTIAL RESTORATION OF THE PRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House Committee on Post-Oilices and Post-Roads to-day resumed the consideration of the bill heretofore perfected by them providing for the partial restoration of the Franking Privilege masmuch as it applies to the free transmission through the mails of public documents and newspaper exchanges. The strong argument against any such restoration made by the Post master-General is that public documents being so burdensome, clog the mails. To overcome this objection, an amendment to the bill was agreed upon which authorizes that officer, whenever in his judgment the mails are thus burdened by thi matter, and the public interest requires it, to delay the forwarding of public documents as long as 3

THE CASE OF GEN. HOWARD. The Military Committee of the House met to-day for he purpose of taking final action [on the case of Gen. Howard, in order that the result might be reported to to the fact that the members are so evenly divided as t the disposition to be made of the case, it was postpone until Friday. It is expected that there will be a considerable contest among the members, as the feeling in the Committee is very strong.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME. The question of the postal telegraph, which for three Congresses has been considered by the House Appropriations Committee, will probably be flually disposed of, so far as that Committee is concerped, at a special meeting week from to-day. The Committee to-day decided to take the subject up at that time, but the sentiment of the Committee, as heretofore, is largely against Mr. Creswell's plan of buying the lines. There is little pros-pect for the scheme in any form during this session.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874. Mr. Sypher, one of the Kellogg members from Louisiana, is likely to sit this session out, whatever may be the final decision as to his right to his seat. To day he got a resolution passed, giving him 60 days' time to tie an answer to his contestant's evidence. As the con-estant had previously been allowed 60 days to take estimony, it follows that Mr. Sypher is safe for four norths at least.

The last report of the Commissioners of Claims eing considered by the Committee on War Claims of the House, which meets to-morrow to consider the di the House, which meets to-morrow to consider the dif-ferent hills before it to increase or enlarge the jurisdic-tion of the Commission. A proposition to extend the time for filing claims before the Commission to Jan. 1, 1875, is likely to be adopted, as it meets with general layor among representatives.

Gen. Butler and Mr. Kingsley were before the Com mittee on Ways and Means to-day and argued in favo of the passage of the bill to remit the duties on goods in bond destroyed by the great fire in Bostou, and also the bill to remit the duties on materials used in the con struction of new buildings

The report that Gen. Baker, the Commissioner of Pen ions, will soon resign, is incorrect. | For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see 3d Page. |

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

GENERAL SUSPENSION EXPECTED IN THE ANTHRA

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 13 .- Rumors are rife concerning a general strike among the miners throughout the anthracite coal region and no little exextement is aiready manifested. A meeting of the Miners' and Laborers' Association of this country was held at Plymouth a day or two since and was attended by over 700 miners. They concluded to unite with the national organization, the last meeting of which was held at Cleveland, Ohio, last Fall, and to place themselves under its care and direction. It was the unan mons opinion of the meeting that the wages for which mons opinion of the meeting that the wages for which they had been working were too low, that the operators could afford to pay more and that an advance should be demanded for the basis of 1874. A prominent officer of the Miners' and Laborers' Association stated to-day that the miners were fully prepared for a strike for the entire season and under no circumstances will they submit to a reduction of wages. The operators of this section have not asked for a reduction of wages, but will not consent to make any advance over the basis of last year.

A COMPROMISE IMPROBABLE - BOTH SIDES DETER

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 13.-Meetings of coal operators and miners have been held at Shamokin, Mount Carmel, and other points in the upper section of berland County, yesterday and to day. It was found by reports submitted that the voting was almost unanimous in favor of adopting the basis of 1873 for this year. Some of the individual operators have already agreed to continue mining on the '73 basis. In this county many miners, having already suspended work, are anxiously looking forward to next Saturday the time appointed for the Operators' and Miners' Committee to meet here. The opinion prevailed among the miners for a time that a compromise could possibly be arranged, but information has reached here that notices have been sent to the Philadelphia and Reading collieries to discontinue all improve nents connected with coal-breakers at once, in additio to the stoppage of work on; machinery which had been ordered from the founderies and machine-shops for shipment from this port, showing a decided stand take by the railroad company to sustain the position they have been placed in so suddenly, and rather unexpectedly, being determined not to yield. niners are equally determined, knowing well that they can afford to remain idle for some time, having had more steady work at good prices during 1873 than for several, years, and are generally well prepared for the suspension. The prospects for an early resumption are not good, and the probabilities are that the coal tonnage for the early season of 1876 will show a heavy decline compared with 1873 shipments. The Daily Standard will contain the following editoris o-morrow on the coal trouble :

The orders of the President of the Coal and Iron Con

The Daily Standard will contain the following editorial to-morrow on the coal trouble:

The orders of the President of the Coal and Iron Company to stop all mining improvements at the collieries under its control until further instructed from headquarters, may be a matter of more importance than it on the surface seems. We must confeas that when taken in connection with the very plain taiking of some of the Company's attachés it has an ominous sound. If Mr. Gowen intends that that the proposition originally suggested by him as a conclistory measure—a sort of half-way ground, jupon which operators and men might amicably meet—shall become his ultimatum, there is certainly trouble in store for us, as each day gives us additional assurance of the unalterable determination of the men not to yield any portion of their offer having only the reckoning of wages upon the figures of the Company's Mouthly Circular. That he may mean this is possible, though we would fain believe it improbable. There is no question but if he chooses he can stop every colliery in the region, and just as isong as he is inclined keep them idle; for while he is bound under the law to carry every too of coal over his road that an individual operator may succeed in getting lists a ear, he casnot be compelled to furnish cars, or even if he could be, there is still left him the privilege, under the decision of Judge Stroug, of charging just what tolls and transportation he pleased.

These being ugly facts, we find ourselves now wholly at the mercy of the Reading Company's executive officer. His will becomes the inexorable law to which we must all succumb. If he elects that it is better to expung so much of his proposition as requires the basis to go below \$2.60, we shall have nothing worse than a few weeks of oull trade—our lot at this season every year—but should he decree that the men must submit, then a, total suspension is the inevitable result unless the association offers or accepts some compromise such as that suggested in a recent issue of T

ALBANY.

THE LEGISLATURE AGAIN IN SESSION. ORTY-SIX BILLS INTRODUCED-THE SENATE COM MITTEES SPEAKER HUSTED DEFERS ANNOUNCING THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTERS UNTIL TO-DAY -CONJECTURES CONCERNING THEM-THE NOMINA-

TION OF CUSHING CONDEMNED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Legislature reassembled this evening, and opened the work of the session by launching 38 bills upon the Assembly and eight in the Senate. Most of them are of public importance. One introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Scherman proposes - to repeal the Commission of Charitable Correction created last Winter to look after juvenile vagabonds. The old bill to consolidate the City and County of New-York, which failed last Winter, is again offered. Mr. Alvord presented a bill to correct a defect in the law passed last year relative to Excise Boards which, by repealing the act of 1857, left the Boards without power to prosecute for violations of the Excise law. The House failed, for want of a twothirds vote, to make the constitutional amendments the special order for Thursday.

The Lieutenant-Governor announced the Senate Committees, the heads of which have already been anticipated in these dispatches. They give general satisfaction. There was considerable disappointment at the failure of Speaker Husted to announce the Assembly Committees to-night; but the pressure brought to bear upon the new Speaker to make changes in the list made up by him during the recess has been so great that he decided at the last moment to defer the announcement till tomorrow morning. The leading chairmanships are as stated in THE TRIBUNE to-day, with exception of that of Commerce Navigation, which rests undecided between Biglin of New-York, Bennett of Brooklyn, and Vedder of Chantauqua. The scramble for chairmanships and places on the leading Committees exceeds anything ever witnessed here before, and Mr. Husted, who wished to please everybody, is "worried to death" by the importunities of his political and personal friends. The following list, as far as it goes, will be found to vary but little from the announcements

that will be made to-morrow: Ways and Means.-Batcheller of Saratoga, chairman Aivord, Milier, Bennett, Spencer, Eastman, Smith, Weed and Beebe. (The last two being Democrats.) Cities.—Eastman of Dutchess, chairman; Spencer Alien, Worth, Biglin, McAfee, Fish, McGroarty and

Coughlin. (The last two being Democrats.) Railroads .- Lincoln of Ontario, chairman; West, Weed, Sloan.

Canals .- Alberger of Erie, chairman. Judiciary.-Prince of Queens, chairman; Vedder

Allen, Spencer, Miller, Weed. Insurance.-Vedder or Wight chairman.

Banks.-Wight, Vedder, or Sloan chairman.
The Sub-Committee of the Whole will also be announced to-morrow, with Miller of Herkimer for Chairman. Leading Republican members are talking of holding a caucus on the last nomination for Chief-Justice, with a view of instructing the New-York Senators to vote against the confirmation of Cushing. The general sentiment among them is

cer is especially indignant. LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. SENATE COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED-BILLS INTRO-

strongly adverse to the nomination, and C. S. Spen-

DUCED IN THE SENATE AND THE ASSEMBLY-DEFINING THE DUTIES OF CANAL COMMISSION ERS-TREASURER BAINES AND THE PHELPS DE-

PALCATION. SENATE ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1874. In the Senate, to-night, the President announced the following Standing Committees of the Senate for 1874. [Republicans in Roman, Democrats in Italies. Liberals in SMALL CAPS.]

On Claims Messrs. Dickinson, King, and Ganson. On Finance Messrs. Wood, Lowery, Selkreg, Lord, and Jacobs. On Judiciary Messrs. Robertson, Tobey, Kellogg. Janson, and Brailey.
On Militia—Messrs. Wellman, Thompson, and Johnson
On Canals—Messrs. Cole, McGowan, Kellogg, Johnson

and Parmenter.
On Railroads-Messrs. Selkreg, Wagner, Tobey, ABnorr, and Lord.

On Affairs of Cities—Messrs. Woodin, Booth, Wagner,
Dickinson, Cole, Jacobs, and Foz.

On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Kellogg, Connolly, and

Ray. On Literature-Messrs. Booth, Thompson, and Parmenter.
On State Prisons-Messrs. Wellman, Dickinson, and

Bradley.

On Banks-Messrs. Lowery, Wellman, and Gross.
On Insurance-Messrs. Tobey, King, and Ledwith.
On the Erection and Dicision of Towns and CountiesMessrs. Connolly, Cole, and Foz.
On Agriculture-Messrs. Middleton, Wagner, and
Lord. ord.
On Commerce and Navigation-Messrs. King, Robert-

ou, Booth, Ganson, and Moore On Manufacturing-Messrs. Lowery, Dow, and John con, Cn Public Health-Messrs. Booth, Dow, and CQE. On Privileges and Elections-Messrs. Cole, Tobey.

On Presence of the Messers Boodin, Wood, McGowan, On Engrossed Bills - Messers Woodin, Wood, McGowan, On Indian Affairs - Messers Dow, Lowery, and Dayton. On Public Expenditures - Messers McGowan, MIDDLE TON, and Ledwith.

TON, and Ledwith. On Public Buildings-Mesers. Wagner, Robertson, and Dayton.
On Poor Laws-Messrs. Thompson, McGowan, and

On Poor Laws-Messis. Monapson, McGwan, and Moore. On Charitable and Religious Societies—Messis. Con-nolly, Selkreg, and Gross. On Retrenchment—Messis. Wood, Dow, and Moore. On Grievances—Messis. Dow, Middleton, and Ab-

BOTT.

On Enternal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs
Thompson, Wellman, and Ray.

On Printing—Messrs. Belkreg, Connolly, and Dayton,
On Villages—Messrs. Dickinson, Cole, and Gross.
On Joint Library—Messrs. King, Wood, and Ray.
On Rules—Messrs. Robertson, Woodin, and Fox.

Mr. Toner introduced a bill providing that in cases heard at the General Term of the Supreme Court there shall be delivered by the respective counsel, in quired, one copy of each case and points of each side to the clerk of the court, who shall immediately at the end of each term of the court transmit the same, to gether with a certified copy of the decisions, to the porter of the Supreme Court, Copies of all opinions by justices holding General Terms shall be furnished said

reporter, who shall pay the expenses of copying.

Mr. Ledwith introduced a bill to incorporate New-York Club with power to hold property valued at 1500,000. The corporators named are Fred. E. Gilbert, John B. Stevens, Robert M. McJimsey, Henry C. Laight Fred. M. Jones. Eugene Thom, Warner Sherwood, Wm. M. Fleiss, Hugh J. Hastings, W. H. Perrine, Andrew Thorp, W. H. Hudson, Charles A. Jackson, Manuel E. Rivas, N. F. Moss, J. F. Schenek, and Charles Banks.

Hivas, N. F. Moss, J. F. Schenek, and Charles Banka.

By Mr. Gansox—relative to oyster beds in Suffolk County, providing that the Board of Supervisors of said county shall advertise to let or lease for a term of years not less than ten, the use of the bays, ponds, creeks, and inlets for the purpose of cultivating oysters, lams, and other shell-flab.

By Mr. WOODIN—Providing that in cases of ejectment a motion for a new trial must be made within one was

The Clerk of the Senate, Mr. Gildeen, announced the following appointments:

Assistant Clerk, Charles R. Dayton; Journal Clerk, Wm. W. Pierson; Deputy Clerks, William H. Stevens, Carroll Whittaker, L. Li Kane, and Wm. H. Bogart; Librarian, Moses Elch; Assistant Librarian, Edward P. Foucher; Superintendent of Documents, John W. Hannon; Clerk and Bank Messenger, Sylvanus C. Curran Messengers, Joseph Walker and Henry C. Shipman.

Mr. Booth presented a petition of Charles Oakley for an appropriation to pay off certificates issued to the willing of 1812.

Mr. Booth presented a petitional of the milita of 1812.

Senator Coe of the Hd District appeared and was aworn in.

On motion of Mr. Robertson the concurrent resolutions providing amendments to the Constitution were taken up, the Senate going into Committee of the Whole for the purpose. The Clerk read the resolutions through, after which they were advanced, Mr. Robertson giving notice that he would move them to-morrow. The Senate then adjourned.

The House met at 7:30 p. m. Mr. ALBERGER ntroduced a bill which provides for regulating the appointment of Superintendents of capals, and defines the

duties and powers of the Canal Commissioners, as fol

lows: SECTION 1.—Upon the passage of this act the Canal Commissioners shall have power, and it shall be their juty to appoint the Superintendents of canals. It shall, also be their duty to define the Superintendents' sections, as, in their judgment, it may be best for the interests of the State and for canal navigation, but not to exceed in number the sections now authorized by law. They shall determine the salaries to be paid to each superintendent and pay for the services in accordance with the burthen of duties and responsibilities resting upon said officers; but is no event shall the salary pand to any Superintendent exceed the sum of \$2.500.

SEC. 2. Upon taking any action under the provisions of this act it shall be the duty of the said Canal Commissioners to file a transcript of their proceedings with

missioners to file a transcript of their proceedings with the Auditor of the Canal Department. SEC. 3. All laws and parts of laws interfering with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

By Mr. MELVIN-To enable aliens to hold real estate.

By Mr. BEGIN-To enable aliens to hold real estate.

By Mr. Bigin-To provide for the erection and maintenance of four additional public baths in New-York.

By Mr. DALY-To regulate the Teuth-st. Ferry in New-York.

New York.

By Mr. Wagstaff-To protect factory children also, to previde for publishing the decisions of the Supreme Court. Supreme Court.

By Mr. Sherman—To repeal the act of 1873, to estab

ish the Board of Charities and Correction of New-York.

By Mr. ALVORD—To repeat the Excise law.

By Mr. Fisher—To consolidate the government of he City of New-York; also, to repeat the Charter of the ndustrial Exhibiting Company. the City of New-York; also, to repeal the Charter Industrial Exhibition Company.

Mr. BENNETT offered the following resolutions:

Mr. BENNETT offered the following resolutions:

Whereus, The Senate and Assembly have been duly in formed, by the Governor's annual messace, of the defalcation in the office of the State Treasurer, by a fraudulent abstraction of the public money during the months of August and September, 1873, to the amount of \$364, 967 91, which defalcation, the Governor states, would, no doubt, have been preventual if the Treasurer had been at his post and given to his duties the attention the State has a right to exact from the custodian of its treasure; therefore,

Resolved. That Thomas Raines, the Treasurer, be and

Resolved. That Thomas Raines, the Treasurer, be and he is hereby called upon, and required forthwith, to restore and make good the amount thus fraudulently abstracted or stoien through his neglect of daty.

Resolved, That in case the said Raines shall refuse or neglect to comply with the preceding resolution for the space of 30 days from the passage hereof, the Attorney-General be and he is hereby directed to forthwith institute proper proceedings against him and the sureties upon his official bond to recover the amount so abstracted.

Mr. ALVORD rising to debate the resolutions, the

Attorney-General whether this Legislature can amend the Constitutional Amendments and properly submit them to the people. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. PHILPOT introduced a bill to facilitate the con struction of the New-York Midland; Railroad, providing that the Commissioners, with the money paid to them, shall purchase the bonds issued by their respective town, village, or city in aid of the construction of the road, when the same can be purchased at or below the road, when the same can be purchased at or below the par value thereof, and, if they cannot be so purchased, then the Commissioners shall, within, 30 days after the receipt of said money, invest the same in State, city, town, county, or village bonds, issued pursuant to the law of this State, United States bonds, or in bonds and mortgages upon unincumbered real estate within this state worth at least twice the sum to be invested, to be held as a susking fund for the purchase of said bonds at their par value, or for their redemption at maturity. Interest is also to be invested. Bonds purchased are to be canceled. Section 16, Chapter 398, act of 1866, is repeated.

mr. Daly introduced a bill to amend the act in relation to the powers and duties of the Department of Public Parks in New-York. It amends Section 1 of the act by striking therefrom the words, "which"the Department of Public Works is now anthorized by law to do," and inserting, "said work being by law subject to the control and direction of the Common Council."

Mr. Bennerr introduced a bill to authorize the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to extend their track through Gates ave. to Franklinave., strough the latter to Broadway, and through Putnam to Marcy-ave., and along Marcy-ave. to Halsey-st.

Mr. ALONE introduced a bill providing that, in case a

Marcy-ave, to Halsey-st.

ALVORD introduced a bill providing that, in case of

designate some Justice to preside.

Mr. Bickin introduced a bill providing that all laws applicable to Police Courts in New York shall be applicable to the Bixth Police District Court. It has reference to the appointment of clerks.

Adjourned.

LABOR PROBLEMS UNSOLVED.

DEMANDS OF THE BOSTON WORKINGMEN - MAYOU COBB'S REPLY-WHAT HE THINKS OF THE SITUA

TION. Boston, Jan. 13 .- Wm. Murray, Chairman of the recent labor meeting in Fancuil Hall, with several other men interested in labor reform, waited upon Mayor Cobb at the City Hall to-day, and presented an address, asking the city authorities to purchase land i the vicinity of Quincy and Faneuil markets, which have become too small and exclusive for the accommodation of the people, and begin the erection of a great market who have goods to sell, and of the public who wish to buy; to begin immediately the construction sufficient reservoirs and aqueducts to supply the people of Boston with a sufficiency pourt-house and city hall sufficient for the public re quirements; to take measures for the construction on the part of the city of suitable works for the supply to citizens of plenty of good light by night at a reasonable with in the employment of labor, but that workingmen be hired directly by the city authorities; that by an equitable municipal ordinance their work and time be established at eight hours per day; and that

if funds are wanting city scrip be issued in pay ment for labor. In responding Mayor Cobb said: if funds are wanting city scrip be issued in payment for labor. In responding Mayor Cobb said:

I have no intention of trying to entertain or perplex you with glittering generalities about the relations of capital and fabor, or going about to get the better of you with words. What I have to say in answer to your request will be in a plain, straightforward manner. If I am not able to grant all you desire it will at least be some satisfaction for you to know the reason. You ask the city authorities to give employment this Winter to as many applicants for work as possible, and if the want of funds is pleaded as an excuse for not doing so you declare the willingness of those who may be employed to receive in pay for their work the city scrip or certificates of indebtedness at par with currency. No such excuse as the want of funds will be pleaded by me for not furnishing work. I have no doubt the means can easily be obtained for making all such improvements, and carrying on all such works as are necessary to promote the public health, safety and convenience. If the credit of the city had fallen so low that we were unable to obtain money on reasonable terms to pay its employés, I should not have made the recommendations which I did last week to the City Council. I believe the reaort to such an expedient as you suggest even temporarily would have a very bad effect on the future credit of the city, and would in the end produce far greater distress among the workingmen than thay which it was introduced to alleviate. It would be adoptrature credit of the city, and would in the end produce far greater distress among the workingmen than that which it was introduced to alleviate. It would be adopting a policy which, in the hands of a political corporation, would be almost certain to lead to abuses. When a corporation is reduced to paying its men on Saturday night with paper of its own manufacture, it is time for that corporation to contract its operations, or bankruptey will follow.

The Mayor proceeded to state that the public fands cannot be used for unnecessary work, and only for the public benefit legitlimately authorized, and that a fictitious demand for labor would "grow by what it fed on."

There would be no limit to such a course when it was once entered upon. If you undertook to limit it to the workingmen of Boston, the number out of employment would speedily increase, while the places they formerly filled would be occupied by men attracted here from all parts of New-England. The experiment has been tried in other countries, and has, I believe, been found to operate injuriously to the bests interests of the workingmen. It creates a large class who lean upon the Government for support instead of depending on their own exertious. The orticok does not appear to be at all gloomy. The effects of the late financial disturbance are already passing away. Our manufactures will soon resume their wonted activity, and I have no doubt there will soon be pleuty of work for all who desire it. There would be no limit to such a course when it was

A STRIKE OF ARMED NEGROES IN LOUISIANA. New-Orleans, Jan. 13 .- The negroes on Bayous Lafouche and Teche are on a strike, the land owners having resolved not to pay over \$15 per mouth They paid \$20 last year. A large number of mounted men go from place to place, allowing none to work. The following message was received by Gov. Kellogg:

DEAR SIR: Send us assistance immediately 12, 1874. DEAR SIR: Send us assistance immediately. Our section is in a state of terror and alarm. All work is suspended. Armed bodies of mounted men enter our premises in spite of our remonstrances and threaten the lives of all at work. Our peace and safety demand immediate action at your hands.

The message is signed by numerous citizens of that region. A number of people from that quarter called upon the Governor to-day and urged him to send imme-diate relief. The Governor stated that a force would probably be sent to-morrow.

RAILROAD RECKLESSNESS. BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 12 .- A " wild" train coming

south on the Chicago and North-Western Railroad (Madson Division) came in collision with a regular freight train about a mile this side of Afton, Wis. Hallesey, the freman on the regular train, was crushed in the wree and lived but a short time. G. H. Gunn, the brakeman, had an arm badly broken; Charles Bowhall, the engineer, was injured about the chest and shoulders by jumping from the engine; D. Chamberlin, engineer of the down train, had his shoulder dislocated. The accident was wholly due to the careleasuese of the conductor and ougineer of the "wild" train.

A FIRE TRAGEDY.

A HOME DESOLATED.

WEALTRY MERCHANT'S WIFE AND DAUGHTER BURNED TO DEATH-THE MERCHANT KILLED IN A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM HIS

A calamity by which three human lives were sacrificed, occurred in this city, yesterday, under such dreumstances that imagination fails to conceive of a death more terrible.

In Sixtieth-st., between Fourth and Madison-aves., there is a row of four-story, brown-stone dwellings, of which No. 24 is the most magnificent and costly in its fittings. It was occupied by Mr. Jacob Stiner, a Hebrew, and a millionaire tea merchant, the senior of a who sale tea firm composed of himself and sons, the firm having branch establishments in many parts of the city. It is no senseless figure to say that their residence was palatial, it having been newly furnished about a month ago in the most costly manner, at an expense of nearly \$100,000, and it was certainly one of the hand-somest private dwellings in the city. Mr. Stiner was 67 years of age, a native of Bavaria, but an old resident of New York. The other members of his family who lived with him at home were Silima, his wife, aged 65, Deborah Stiner, their daughter, aged 21; her younger sister, Flora Stiner, aged 17; and one son, Joseph Stiner, aged 20 years. The wife and children were all born in the West Indies, but had lived in this country many years. West indies, but had lived in this country market.

Mrs. Lederer, and Mrs. M. H. Moser, but neither of them lived in the faunty home; one residing in East Sixty-fifth-st., and the other at No. 62 East Fifty fourth-at. Beside the husband and wife and three unmarried children, the only occupants of the house in Sixtieth-st., were two maid-servants, Mary Maguire and Mary Kahn; and a man-servant named Aifred F. Schutz. Mr. Stiner's bed-chamier was on the rear of the second floor. Mrs. Stiner and her daughter Deborah slept in the adjoining front room; Fiora Stiner and her brother's apartments were on the floor above, and the domestics' beds were on the upper

On Monday night all the family except Mrs. Stines

all the dwellers in the house.

went to an evening party at the house of some friends in the neighborhood, Mrs. Stiner remaining at home, being a very corpulent woman, and having been confined to m for some time suffering from a dropsical complaint, it is said. It was very late before the father and children returned home, and it was 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, probably, before the family retired to their rooms for the night, little thinking of the terrible fate which was to destroy three of their number before another day dawned. Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning a watchman named Fitzgerald, a fire-insurance patrolman named II. of a liquor store at the corner of Fourthave. and Fifty-ninth-st., saw flames and smoke pouring forth from the second-floor windows, front and rear, of Mr. Stiner's house. The last-named person heard the agonized screams of a woman, and then, he states, three pistol-shots in rapid succession. Fitzgeraid and the insurance patrolman gave an alarm at the fire-alarm box, and ran to the house and made an meffectual endeavor to get in. In the meantime, young Joseph Stiner and his sister, Fiora, were aroused by the roar of the flames, and both hurriedly dressed, and managed to make their way down stairs, Miss Fiora going into her father's room, and her brother running the gauntlet of the flames until he reached the street. The neighbors had by this time been aroused. Mr. Manuel T. Balmer, and his son, Manuel De Forest, living in the adjoining house, No. 26, were among those who saw the necessity of immediately rescuing any one who re-mained in the burning house. The young gentleman climbed over upon a bay window in the back parlor of the Stiner house, the top of which reached nearly to the windows of the second floor. By standing upon this roof he was enabled to lift Flora Stiner from her perilons position amid the flame through the window, and earry ber to his own house, to a place of safety. Mary Kahn and the man-servant ran to the scuttle when they were awakened, nearly suffocated by the flames and smoke, and creeping upon the roof succeeded in making their escape through the scuttle of one of the other houses in the row. Mr. Stiner, it is evident, was not aroused by the fire until he was nearly suffocated and blinded, and he appears to have become confused and lost his presence of mind. After his daughter Flora had been rescued, be got out upon the roof of the bay window and tried to jump into the yard of the next house. This was a rash attempt, as the yards of these houses are several feet below the street level, making the hight of Mr. Stiner's room three stories above the ground. He jumped and struck on his head against the fence between the two inclosures. His skull was terri-

bly fractured, and he must have died instantly. A few moments afterward Mary Magnire, the remaining servant, jumped from an upper window to the roof

A few moments afterward Mary Maguire, the remaining servant, jumped from an upper window to the roof of the bay window, and then insanely made the same terrible leap which had caused her employer's death, She fell near him and fractured both thichs. Here she was found by the police of the 19th Precinct, croaming with agony, and was removed in an ambulance to Belied was found by the police of the 19th Precinct, croaming with agony, and was removed in an ambulance to Belied will depend and the state of the st

ing itself.

At a special meeting of the Imperial Club at No. 140

East Forty-ninth-st., held last night, the following resolutions were unanimonally adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite window to remove from earth Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stiner, and Miss Deborah Stiner, the father, mether and sister of our worthy comrade Joseph J. Siness

and and service and maker or arrayment and and whereas, it is emineatly proper that suitable mention of this and wreat should be made on our records; therefore be it Resolved, That while we bow to the occree of Him who to too wise toward and the contract, That we innest with heartfult sorrow the loss scattained hype our companion so between and there is no are ancere consolence and sympathymenthoring him to bear his irreparable loss with due resignation. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be duly expressed and authenticated, and be presented to our because distinct, and that these resolutions be entered in full on the records of the circle.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- Second Lieutenants P. A. Edwards, 1st Cavalry; W. W. Witherspeen, 12th Infantry; G. H. Rosch, 17th Infantry; G. Gedden Smith, C. H. Hugh, and J. B. Lockwood, 28d Infantry, bave